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## REMARKS

The amendments directed herein are made in order to add SEQ ID NOs corresponding to the SEQ ID NOs in the accompanying Sequence Listing.

The amendments include a proposed amendment to Figure 4, adding sequence identifiers SEQ ID NOs 5, 6 and 7 to the amino acid sequences depicted in the figure. In accord with 37 C.F.R. §1.121(d), a copy of Figure 4 is submitted showing proposed amendments to the drawing marked in red, along with a clean copy incorporating the proposed changes.

The amendments add no new matter.

Respectfully submitted,

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**Version of Amendments Marked to Show Changes:**

- On page 6, replace the paragraph at lines 8-15 with the following replacement paragraph:

--In one embodiment, the first polypeptide and the second polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide are peptide bonded to each other via a linker sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the linker sequence encoded by the polynucleotide is from 5 to 50 amino acids long. In a further preferred embodiment, the linker sequence comprises one or more iterations of a peptide, for example the peptide RARDPRVPVAT (SEQ ID NO: 8; i.e., Arg-Ala-Arg-Asp-Pro-Arg-Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Thr). In a further preferred embodiment, the linker sequence is selected from the group consisting of (Arg-Ala-Arg-Asp-Pro-Arg-Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Thr)<sub>n</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 8), (Gly-Ser)<sub>n</sub>, (Thr-Ser-Pro)<sub>n</sub>, (Gly-Gly-Gly)<sub>n</sub>, and (Glu-Lys)<sub>n</sub>, wherein n is 1 to 15.--

- On page 15, replace the paragraph at lines 3-14 with the following replacement paragraph:

--As used herein, the term "linker sequence" refers to a sequence of peptide bonded amino acids that joins or links by peptide bonds two amino acid sequences or polypeptide domains that are not joined by peptide bonds in nature. A linker sequence is encoded in frame on a polynucleotide between the sequences encoding the two polypeptide domains joined by the linker. A linker is preferably 5 to 50 amino acids in length, more preferably 10 to 20 amino acids in length. An example of linkers useful in the invention are the Gly-Ala linkers taught by Huston et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,258,498, incorporated herein by reference. Additional useful linkers include, but are not limited to (Arg-Ala-Arg-Asp-Pro-Arg-Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Thr)<sub>1-5</sub> (SEQ ID NO: 8; Xu et al., 1999, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96: 151-156), (Gly-Ser)<sub>n</sub> (Shao et al., 2000, Bioconjug. Chem. 11: 822-826), (Thr-Ser-Pro)<sub>n</sub> (Kroon et al., 2000, Eur. J. Biochem. 267: 6740-6752), (Gly-Gly-Gly)<sub>n</sub> (Kluczyk et al., 2000, Peptides 21: 1411-1420), and (Glu-Lys)<sub>n</sub> (Kluczyk et al., 2000, supra), wherein n is 1 to 15.--

- On page 26, replace the paragraph at lines 13-22 with the following replacement paragraph:

--Linker sequences useful according to the invention serve to join monomers in the dimeric fluorescent polypeptides of the invention. A linker is preferably about 5 to about 50 amino acids in length, and more preferably about 10 to about 20 amino acids in length. An example of linkers useful in the invention are the Gly-Ala linkers taught by Huston et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,258,498, incorporated herein by reference. Additional useful linkers include, but

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are not limited to (Arg-Ala-Arg-Asp-Pro-Arg-Val-Pro-Val-Ala-Thr)<sub>1-5</sub> (**SEQ ID NO: 8**; Xu et al., 1999, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 96: 151-156), (Gly-Ser)<sub>n</sub> (Shao et al., 2000, Bioconjug. Chem. 11: 822-826), (Thr-Ser-Pro)<sub>n</sub> (Kroon et al., 2000, Eur. J. Biochem. 267: 6740-6752), (Gly-Gly-Gly)<sub>n</sub> (Kluczyk et al., 2000, Peptides 21: 1411-1420), and (Glu-Lys)<sub>n</sub> (Kluczyk et al., 2000, *supra*), wherein n is 1 to 15 (each of the preceding references is also incorporated herein by reference).--

- Replace Figure 4 with proposed amended Figure 4. The amendment adds SEQ ID NOs to the amino acid sequences depicted in the figure.